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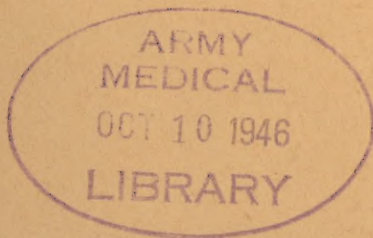
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
15 September to 21 September
1946



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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

According to a report from the Welfare Ministry, 97,429 Kg. of biscuits and 420,014 Kg. of canned goods from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks held for reserve relief, were distributed because of disasters or danger of spoilage in 10 prefectures between 5 July and 25 July 1946. In each case, permission was obtained from local military authorities prior to distribution.

Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium)

A representative of this section with a representative of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) made an inspection of this institution to observe the condition of the patients, who were reported to be in need of additional food, clothing, bedding and medicine.

This institution (established 50 years ago) is located in Fujika Mura, Koyama, Shizuoka Prefecture. There are three main buildings (administrative, nurses's home and hospital) located on 76,300 tsubo of land. The land is apportioned as follows:

Farm	20,000 tsubo (tsubo-6' X 6')
Forest	25,000 tsubo
Field	30,000 tsubo
Buildings	1,300 tsubo

There are 73 patients being cared for at this time (24 adult females, 42 adult males, 2 juvenile females, and 5 juvenile males) with adult ave-

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rage age of 40 years, and juvenile average age of 13 years. These patients varied from light to advanced stages of leprosy. The patients appeared to be receiving as high a standard of care as the shortage of food stuffs and institutional supplies would permit. The patients were surprisingly cheerful, which reflects the understanding and sincere attendance they are receiving from the hospital staff.

The male and female patients are separated, (Live in same building but in segregated quarters) with 3 to 4 patients quartered in one large room. The patients (except bed patients) function on a self-help program, i.e., do own laundry, police quarters, assist one another in dressing, bandaging, etc. Patients capable of working the garden and farm lands are so employed. The meals for the patients are prepared in a community kitchen, by patients assigned to this duty, and are delivered to patients' quarters by tray-cart. Every patient is given some responsibility, which is dependent upon his mental and physical capabilities, and thus he becomes in reality something more than just a charge.

The hospital in addition to having adequate patients' quarters and kitchen also has a pharmacy, medical examination room, operating room, two (2) large sun rooms, laundry, library, chapel, auditorium, class room, and two (2) work rooms (handicrafts and sewing).

The cost of operation in 1945 was approximately 39,000 yen. 1946 operational costs will be considerably higher due to rise in cost of food and supplies. The institution receives its revenue from grants and contributions. This year's estimated revenue was reported at 42,750 yen (¥11,000 grants and ¥31,750 contributions).

The institution reflected, in every phase of its operation, a creditable attempt on the part of the staff, to provide the maximum care and

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treatment with a minimum of supplies. Investigation revealed that the institution is not receiving regular rations of food and other supplies to which it is entitled. To raise the standard of care and further, to rectify the irregularities existent in the Japanese rationing at this point, a conference will be held with those Japanese officials responsible, on Monday 23 September 1946.

Foreign Nationals

17 Sept 1946, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, called the attention of the Imperial Japanese Government that they had failed to comply with (SCAPIN-1143) "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons." The non-compliance directive (SCAPIN-1207)PH required the Imperial Japanese Government to submit a report by 18 Sept 1946 in English all instructions issued by them implementary (SCAPIN-1143) also the directive ordered the Japanese Government to make available at once the full Japanese ration and supplementary ration according to the individuals choice.

Population Movements

The Home Ministry requested that the limitation of movement of persons from rural to urban areas be extended until 30 November 1946. The request was approved.

Red Cross

Special assistance in the reorganization of Junior Red Cross was begun by Miss Lisette M. Anderson, ARC Special Field Representative assigned to Welfare Division. Visits were made to 5 schools in the Tokyo-To chapter area to study school activities in the interest of the development of a

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Junior Red Cross program. Miss Anderson, also assisted in preparing the program for a series of Japanese Red Cross conferences, for teachers, and was one of the speakers at the initial meeting.

Miss Isabil C. Auld, ARC special representative, has completed plans to begin field visits to Red Cross chapters, accompanied by Japanese Red Cross field representatives.

A field visit was made to Yokosuka by staff representatives to make a survey of Red Cross activities in Yokosuka Branch, Kanagawa chapter.

Red Cross Liaison representative attended a conference of representatives of C. I. & E. and other sections to lay plans for a national Safety Campaign in which the services of Japanese Red Cross would be included. The services would include Junior Red Cross and the safety programs of the society.

The resignations of two national directors of the Japanese Red Cross Society (Personnel and General Affairs) were accepted and replacements assigned.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The latest complete hospital statistical report received from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the week ending 16 August 1946, shows 2,953 hospitals in operation in Japan with a bed capacity of 210,643 of which 123,501 are occupied. During the same period 289,920 persons received out-patient treatment.

Much interest has been expressed by members of the Japanese Medical profession, in the reorganization of the Japanese Medical Association and the removal of the society from Governmental control. The work of reorganization

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of the association, patterned somewhat after the American Medical Association, is progressing somewhat slowly, but satisfactorily.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax	2
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	30

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for July 1946. Following is a summary of the Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for July 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	17
Samples examined	27
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0

<u>Plant Inspections</u>	20
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6389
Milk samples examined	4287
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	328
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	730

<u>Plant Inspections</u>	2458
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	330
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	440

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Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	46
Milk samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	4
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	31

<u>a/</u>	50,000 per cc
<u>b/</u>	2.3. percent
<u>c/</u>	2,000,000 per cc
<u>d/</u>	3.0 percent

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 335 dentists reestablished in practice during the month ending 15 August 1946.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a second Refresher Course, for instructors of head and general nurses. This course will be held two days a week, for a twelve week period, at the Saisei Kai Hospital, starting 1 October 1946.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

General

The production of equipment required for disease control programs has reached the point where further issues of U.S. produced equipment should not be necessary, except in emergencies. DDT hand dusters, knapsack and pump type sprayers and liquid insecticide sprayers are now in quantity production and available for distribution. Requests from Japanese sources for use of U.S. produced equipment of this type should be carefully screened and approved only in those cases where it is determined that Japanese equipment

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is not immediately available to meet an emergency situation.

Requests from prefectures for Japanese equipment should be addressed to the Welfare Ministry, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. A report is desired of any failures to secure the required items.

Requests are being received for use of DDT on projects which do not appear to fall within the category of disease control programs. From a review of these requests it would seem that availability of DDT is often used as a basis of requisition instead of actual need. It is necessary that requirements for insecticides as well as other materials be submitted on long range programs and it is possible that stocks will at times exceed immediate requirements. At present a stock pile is being built up for use during the winter months when it is expected that the incidence of typhus fever will increase.

DDT is being imported only for disease control purposes on a disease and unrest basis. It is anticipated that ample stocks will be available for authorized usage.

Distribution

During the month of August ¥29,294,334.10 of controlled medicines were purchased from the Medicine Control Company. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to ¥29,151,394.42. These figures represent a considerable increase over the previous month.

Purchase of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment for August totaled ¥1,295,751.49 and sales amounted to ¥1,363,948.93. The volume for August is only about 1/3 of that for July and represents a very unsatisfactory trend.

The failure to dispose of former Army and Navy supplies is due mainly

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to a lack of interest in this subject, at the prefectural level. The Welfare Ministry has authorized prefectural authorities to dispose of 70% of all items. Until these supplies are removed from caves, dumps and remote depots, inventoried and reported to the Welfare Ministry, it is not possible to effect distribution. Aggressive efforts must be made by prefectural officials to warehouse, segregate, and inventory all stocks of these items. It is understood that the high prices being charged for former Army and Navy supplies is delaying distribution, to a certain extent. This subject is now under consideration and it is expected that a price reduction will be announced shortly. However, disposition cannot be made until all items are properly inventoried and reported to the Welfare Ministry.

Three hundred liters of Japanese produced plague vaccine were shipped to Peiping, China, for processing repatriates.

Production

Monthly report for August of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on production of vaccines indicates continuing excellent progress. Following figures indicate production of finished vaccines for August.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 August</u>
Cholera	12,221,200 cc	9,146,375 cc
Plague	629,850 cc	629,850 cc
Typhus	267,300 cc	108,100 cc
Triple Typhoid	7,208,010 cc	5,015,733 cc
Smallpox	295,300 individual	668,340 ind. dose
Diphtheria Antitoxin	55,900 cc doses	518,070 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	4,647,900 cc	8,456,700 cc
Tetanus Toxoid	-----	110,000 cc

Approximately 2,383,650 cc of Crude Cholera Vaccine and 2,295,240 cc of Crude Triple Typhoid Vaccine also was on hand at the end of August.

Production of spraying equipment for week 9 - 14 September

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Knapsack Type Sprayer, 3 gallon
Semi-Automatic Pump Type

802
150

Weekly production of spraying equipment is being distributed to all prefectures. Military Government personnel should contact local prefectural health authorities to determine that this equipment is properly stored and being conserved for the Insect and Rodent Control program for 1947. Production will continue until sufficient equipment is available to carry out an adequate program for 1947.

Concurrence was given to export 6 tons of tartaric acid and 15 tons of citric acid. Investigation indicated surplus stocks exist in Japan and further that additional quantities can be manufactured to meet domestic needs of Japan.

Request of the Japanese Government to export 1/2 ton of potassium sodium tartrate and 1 1/2 tons potassium bitartrate was not concurred in. The present shortage of diuretic medicines and laxatives in Japan prevents any exportation of this type of medicine.

Monthly report on production of medicines for the month of August indicates a continuing upward trend. The following figures indicate production in yen value of various types of medicines, sanitary and dental materials during August.

Controlled medicines	¥22,220,216
Non-controlled medicines	75,215,251
Patent Medicines	80,440,198
Sanitary materials	6,678,216
Dental materials	1,293,541

Production of antipyretics, sulfadruugs, and drugs for venereal disease treatment showed marked increase in August. Production of anesthetics continues to be far below actual needs. Definite corrective measures are being taken to stimulate production.

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Request for release of precious metals to the Japanese Government for production of medical items during last quarter 1946 was decreased by approximately 50%. Amounts requested were considered greater than actual production capacity. Request included platinum, palladium, gold and silver.

Narcotics

Information received recently by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers indicates a number of Japanese merchant seamen are in possession of small quantities of medicinal narcotics. One investigation made involved a doctor and a seaman aboard a ship anchored in Yokohama Bay, but failed to show any evidence of a large scale operation or conspiracy. It appears Japanese doctors have carelessly prescribed narcotics in too large amounts leaving excess narcotics in the possession of seamen who dispose of it illegally. Investigation of all such incidents is continuing.

Narcotic officials of Tokyo-To are being trained in the procedure of making inspections of the stocks and records of registered narcotic dealers by Narcotic Control Officers. Two national hospitals visited to date have had a great quantity of excess narcotics, have not kept proper records, and have been functioning both as a hospital and as a pharmacy with a great number of out-patients. The above conditions have been corrected and a promise of cooperation obtained from hospital officials.

The monthly narcotic report for July revealed that no sales of narcotics had been made by wholesalers to retailers, hospitals, doctors and other registered dealers. It is anticipated the same condition will be shown in the August report. It is believed these dealers are waiting for a distribution of narcotics by control companies which is impossible under the new narcotic regulations. Accordingly, the national Japanese narcotic officials have been asked informally to submit evidence to the Narcotic Control

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Officers that explicit instructions have been given to all dealers through prefectural officials that each dealer may buy narcotics in legitimate amounts by presenting a properly executed order form to the registered local wholesaler in his district.

SECTION VII

LEGAL DIVISION

English translations were received from the Home Ministry, of all laws and regulations passed to implement directive on Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan. They are currently being studied to determine adequacy and compliance with SCAPIN request.

SECTION VIII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Mr. Edmond A. Turner, Sanitary Engineer, joined the Preventive Medicine Division on 18 September.

Conferences were held with representatives of studios preparing or planning anti-tuberculosis feature strips and lantern slides. Advice and criticism on proposed material were given and certain revisions suggested.

Cholera

There was a marked decline in the reported incidence of Asiatic Cholera, with the exception of three or four prefectures, and the danger of a nationwide epidemic has lessened.

Epidemic Diseases, General

Military Government Public Health Officers are requested to report promptly to GHQ, SCAP, any and all cases of smallpox, epidemic typhus or cholera (or yellow fever and plague, should they occur) coming to their

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attention, as required by AEPAC Regulations. Recently, reports from numerous areas have not been received with customary promptness and regularity.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Port Quarantine

Only seven repatriation reception centers remain in active operation: Hakata, Sasobo, Ujina, Otake, Kagoshima, Nagoya and Uraga. Hakodate, Maizuru and Senzaki are on stand-by status to reopen on 10-day notice, if necessary. The very great bulk of repatriates are currently passing through Hakata and Sasobo.

Approximately 50,000 repatriates per week are being processed through repatriation centers: about five thousand outgoing Koreans and Ryukyans and the balance incoming Japanese.

Koreans apprehended for illegal entry into Japan continue to constitute a serious quarantine problem. Approximately ten thousand are currently held in quarantine. Upon completion of quarantine, they will be returned to Korea.

The four ports of Kagoshima, Sasobo, Ujina and Nagoya are presently engaged in processing outgoing Ryukyans. Latest figures reveal 5,812 evacuated for week ending 15 September 1946.

Cholera remains a problem and places a heavy load on quarantine operations. Approximately 35 ships with 48,000 persons aboard are constantly held for either suspect or proven cholera. Quarantine against cholera at repatriation centers appears to be effective. The eleven or twelve hundred cases of cholera in Japan this summer are largely the result of clandestine entries from Korea.

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Nutrition Surveys

Surveys of the food problems in Mental and T.B. Hospitals were continued. Mental Institutions observed in the beginning of the week were: Jiundo, Inogashira, Karasu Yama, and Umegaoka Hospitals. Nakano and Kiyose Sanatorii were visited 19 September 1946.

The Nutrition Consultant reviewed, in a press conference for C.I.&E., the results of the nutrition surveys in May, the problem of utilizing corn and U.S. Army foods by the Japanese and the Nutrition problems in Japan.

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Results of Nutrition Surveys May 1946 conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government.

Average caloric and nutrient intake and grams of various classes of food consumed in 9 cities and 27 Prefectures in May 1946 in comparison with 5 cities and 19 Prefectures surveyed in May 1946.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Average of 5 orig. cities.	Average of 4 add. cities.	Average of 9 cities.	Average of 19 Orig. Pref.	Average of 8 add. Pref.	Average of 27 Pref.
<u>Number</u>	27,523	7,709	35,232	38,547	11,062	49,609
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>	0.823	0.797	0.818	0.886	0.916	0.895
<u>Adult Unit</u> No. persons						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	15.1	22.0	16.5	5.6	11.7	6.9
Vegetable	39.5	45.4	40.7	50.5	61.8	53.0
Total	54.6	67.4	57.2	56.1	73.5	59.9
<u>Fat</u>	13.2	15.1	13.6	12.2	14.9	12.8
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	278.3	301.2	283.0	393.8	400.2	395.2
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	962	970	964	449	432	445
Free Market	437	502	450	54	138	72
Home Production	35	64	41	1462	1569	1486
Gift	51	97	60	18	23	19
Total	1485	1633	1515	1983	2162	2022

1. Cities: 5 in Dec 1946 and February 1946, Tokyo (Dec 1945), Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka; 4 additional cities May 1946, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

2. Prefectures: 19 in February 1946, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanazawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto; 8 additional prefectures in May, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
From Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Aver. of 5 orig. cities.	Aver. of 4 addn. cities.	Aver. of 9 cities	Aver. of 19 orig Prof.	Aver. of 8 addn. Prof.	Average of 27 Prof.
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	256.5	272.0	259.7	313.4	325.8	316.1
Wheat & Barley	73.6	50.0	68.7	144.0	81.1	130.1
Others	8.6	7.0	8.3	6.9	52.0	16.8
Total	338.7	329.0	336.7	464.3	458.9	463.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>						
	0.16	---	0.1	0.03	0.04	0.03
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	20.1	10.2	18.1	82.8	20.2	69.0
White	12.9	122.7	35.4	15.3	234.7	63.4
Others	6.9	5.1	6.5	27.4	4.3	22.3
Total	39.9	138.0	60.0	125.5	259.2	154.7
<u>Sugars</u>						
	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Oils</u>						
	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya products	24.1	25.0	24.3	39.8	56.5	43.4
Other beans	8.2	31.9	13.1	3.5	9.3	4.8
Total	32.3	56.9	37.4	43.3	65.8	48.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	87.7	107.3	91.7	20.5	55.4	28.1
Meat, Poultry	3.0	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Eggs	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Milk	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.1	12.8	5.2
Total	93.3	113.7	97.4	26.1	70.4	35.8
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow</u>						
Vegetables	126.7	128.9	127.2	109.3	144.2	117.0
<u>Other Fruits & Vogs.</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
Other Fruits	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.01	0.5
Other Vegetables.	95.0	154.6	107.2	72.7	46.6	67.0
Total	96.1	156.9	108.5	74.3	46.8	68.3
<u>Seaweeds</u>						
	12.7	6.8	11.5	4.3	12.7	6.1
<u>Processed Vogs.</u>						
Dried	4.8	2.0	4.3	4.6	3.1	4.3
Pickled	19.8	21.1	20.0	50.8	42.1	48.9
Total	24.6	23.1	24.3	55.4	45.2	53.2
<u>Flavours</u>						
	17.5	21.0	18.2	9.4	12.4	10.1
<u>Others</u>						
	3.6	7.3	4.3	2.8	4.3	3.1

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

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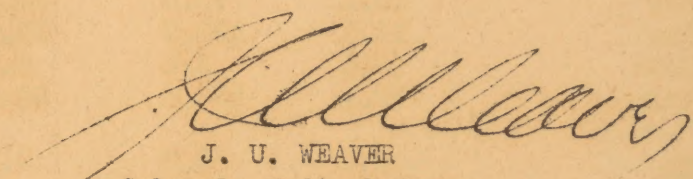
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SECTION X

MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (17 Sep 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1207) 17 September 1946, subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons. .

AG 430 (17 Sep 46)PH, 17 September 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1207), 17 Sep 1946, subject "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons."


J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 7 September 1946.
- #2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 31 August 1946.

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Inclosures missing

